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FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

J. E. FITZGERALD, Proprietor

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS, R. F. D. No. 5



IF YOU WANT TO PLEASE THE TWENTY-MONTHS-OLD BABY SURROUND
HER WITH DELICIOUS APPLES

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NUMBER OF TREES TO PLANT TO THE ACRE

1	x	1 foot,	43,560		18	x	18 feet,	130
2	x	2 feet,	10,890		20	x	20 feet,	108
1½	x	3 feet,	9,680		20	x	25 feet,	87
3	x	4 feet,	3,630		25	x	25 feet,	69
3½	x	5 feet,	2,430		30	x	30 feet,	48
4	x	4 feet,	2,722		25	x	30 feet,	58
10	x	10 feet,	435		30	x	40 feet,	27
12	x	12 feet,	302		40	x	50 feet,	22
12	x	18 feet,	201		50	x	50 feet,	17
14	x	14 feet,	223		60	x	60 feet,	12
16	x	16 feet,	170					

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart, and divide 43,560 by this product. For example:

18 by 20 feet equals 360. 43,560 divided by 360 equals 121.

There are 121 trees per acre, planted 18 by 20 feet.

STEPHENVILLE STATE BANK,

Stephenville, Texas.

June 27, 1926.

To Whom It May Concern:

This will serve to advise that we have known Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald for a lifetime, the past 15 or 20 years of which we have had considerable business with him; have always found him prompt in fulfilling his promises. He has been and is now engaged in the nursery business and has been selling in almost every state in the U. S. and we have yet to learn of any complaint from a customer of his.

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Fitzgerald to you.

Yours very truly,

L. W. PHILLIPS, Cashier.

INTRODUCTION

About Ourselves: We own an orchard here in Erath county. We have every variety of fruit or plant in bearing that we offer for sale. We have many kinds of peaches, plums, apples; and twenty-three varieties of Japanese persimmons. We know just what fruit will pay. It is no hearsay with us. We have made many mistakes we can tell you how to avoid.

Many nurseries propagate and sell trees they never saw in bearing. At the proper season we can often send samples of the fruit we grow. We have been growing all kinds of fruits here for more than twenty years. As to our responsibility we can refer you to the First State Bank, the Farmers-First National Bank, the Stephenville State Bank, any business house in Stephenville, or to the Stephenville Tribune, our leading newspaper.

It is impossible to estimate the value or profits of an orchard for home use; for aside from the money value, it is a great pleasure to have even a few trees in the back yard on a city lot. If you don't believe a man prizes them offer to cut one down. You'd have a row with the man of the house, the good lady, and on down to the least tot. When it comes to fruit for the market it depends on the man. One man can get more for a load of fruit than another. It is possible to make ten acres of fruit pay better than one hundred acres of cotton, and you set the price for your fruit.

Last season I got a letter from a man stating that he had catalogs offering trees cheaper than I sold them. But he had looked all through these catalogs and failed to find out who was running the nurseries. He did not feel like he would be safe in buying trees from a nursery where the owner was afraid to let people know who sent out the trees. Well, a fellow who runs a nursery like that has one advantage. He can skin you under one town name for a year or two and then move to some other town and skin you again.

We do not claim to send out the cheapest trees, but we believe our trees will pay the planter better than any cheap tree that can be bought. Our trees have been well tested and will bear. One tree that will bear you big crops of fruit is worth three that do not bear, or if they do bear, then bear fruit of inferior quality. Our advice is, don't plant cheap trees as a gift. All fruit will be higher during the next few years than ever before. I contend that a good Elberta peach or a good plum tree is worth five dollars to the planter the day he sets it, and will be worth more every year if well taken care of.

Orchards have died out all over the South, others have been neglected owing to the lack of help. It will pay you to plant an orchard this year.

TREES AND PLANTS C. O. D.

Last season we sent thousands of bundles C. O. D., by mail mostly, and must say that we were highly satisfied with that way. All you have to do is to send a list of what you want and you can pay your mail carrier. In this way the package is insured and you can pay the postage when you get your trees. All other nurseries refuse to send trees C. O. D., they pack so poorly that when the handle gets there buyers will not receive it. It is a big loss to any one to send a bundle of trees and have them turned down, and I feel sure that after ordering my customers will not turn down a bundle.

The prices in my catalog are for trees packed ready to ship. If they are to be sent parcel post add ten cents to the first dollar's worth, then five cents to each additional dollar's worth. Thus we will pay the postage on five dollars' worth of trees for thirty cents. But remember we can not send trees over four feet high by mail so if you order the large trees by mail we will have to cut them back ready to mail. If the bundle is sent C. O. D. by mail the postage and twelve cents C. O. D. fee will be added to the bill. You can pay your postman. If you live handy to an express office express is a fine way to have your trees sent. However, to distant states I find it is more satisfactory to send by mail even if the trees do have to be cut back.

MISTAKES. We make every effort to have every plant true to name, but

the most particular will sometimes make mistakes, and for this reason it is mutually agreed between ourselves and our customers that we are to replace anything that proves untrue free of charge, and that we will be held responsible no further.

We begin shipping about November 15, and continue to ship until April 1. Trees are best planted during November, December, January and February.

A CHAPTER ON HOW TO PLANT

Every year I get about two hundred letters from people wanting to know just how to plant and what time to plant trees and vines.

From about October fifteenth to the middle of April will be a good time to plant. However, I always preferred November, December, January and February as my planting months. We always pack trees so they will reach you in the best shape. When they come if you are not ready to plant them right then it is a good plan to heel them out. That is, take all the packing from around the roots, untie the bundles and bury them out in good, moist soil. We settle the roots with several buckets of water. Some people set them straight up when they go to heel them out, but I always lay them nearly down. They are not so likely to dry out if the moist dirt reaches nearly to the top.

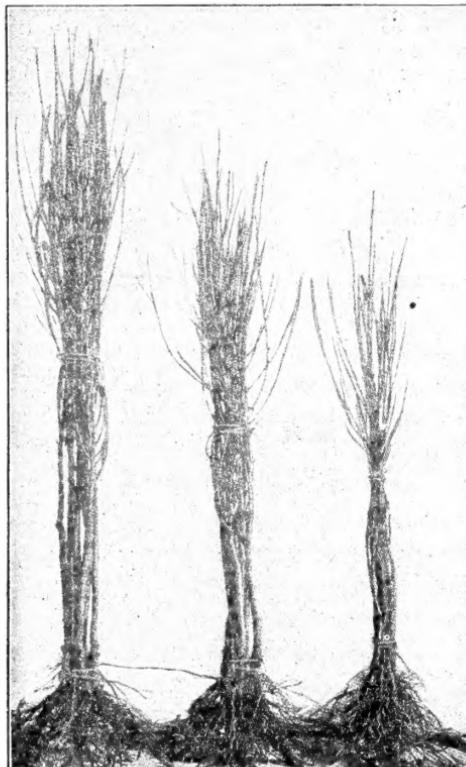
When you go to plant trim off all broken roots. If you plant in the fall you can trim the roots back pretty close. When you set the tree, if it is one-year-old straight sprout it is better to cut it back to within eighteen inches of the ground. If it is a two-year-old, cut the limbs back to within half way to the body of the tree.

TREES LIKE I SEND OUT

There is a great difference of opinion as to how far apart to set all kinds of trees and plants. Six feet apart each way is a good way to set blackberries. Then you can plow them both ways. Or make rows seven feet apart and set vines three feet apart in the row. Either way is satisfactory but they are harder to work in the latter way. Sometimes we set them between fruit tree rows. Set them so they will be eight feet from the tree rows.

If you live where figs winter kill you can set the fig plants twelve feet apart each way. I like to set peach trees about twenty-five feet apart. Plum trees eighteen feet apart each way. Pear and apple trees from twenty-one to thirty feet. Such apples as Florence Crab, Yellow Transparent and Duchess can be set fifteen feet apart each way, but the Yellow Transparent will grow up and make a large tree after awhile.

Japanese persimmons can be set fifteen or twenty feet. Grape vines are all right in rows nine feet apart and different distances apart in the rows.



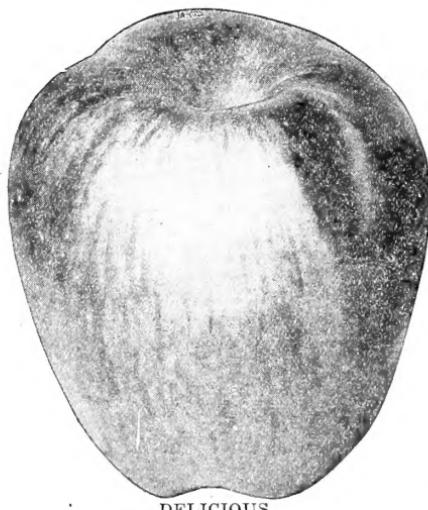
THE COLD WATER POURER

No matter where you live, there is always some fellow ready to pour cold water on your plans; to say, "This is no fruit country." Up in Washington State, the finest apple country in the world, there are fellows going around saying, "This is no apple country." Up in New York State, where pears grow to perfection, some one is always saying, "This is no pear country." After you get a berry patch and the vines are literally loaded with big, black, luscious fruit, some fellow will come along, and after he has eaten about a gallon of your berries he will say, "This is no fruit country. Now, back yonder where I came from you could raise berries as big as goose eggs, and they tasted better than these do here." But these fellows help you out, because they chill the timid fellow's plans to plant an orchard, and thus help you get a big price for your fruit. Maybe your place is not the best place in the world for fruit, but if you get a good price for what you do raise you can make more money than the man who is raising fine fruit but has to sell it cheap.

It may strike you that my price list is mighty badly mixed up, and so it is. The truth is, I wrote it myself. I am no journalist; don't know much grammar; was educated in the school of hard knocks. I could have employed some journalist to write me a price list, but I preferred to write it myself, and tell what I have learned about plants in my own words. I have two nursery catalogues before me; one from an eastern nursery, another from a nursery in California. Both have the very same reading in them and the very same pictures. This shows that they were written by the same man. Maybe the man who wrote these catalogues could not tell a San José scale from a weed seed, nor an apple tree from a thorny locust. Very often the owner of a nursery lives in town. He depends on hired help to dig and pack your plants. This is the reason when an orchard comes into bearing you often do not have what you ordered.

PRICES ON APPLE AND CRAB APPLE TREES

- 1 to 2 feet, each 20c, or 10 for \$1.80, or 100 for \$16.00.
- 2 to 3 feet, each 25c, or 10 for \$2.30, or 100 for \$22.00.
- 3 to 4 feet, each 35c, or 10 for \$3.25, or 100 for \$32.00.
- 4 to 5 feet, 2 year, each 60c, or 10 for \$5.75, or 100 for \$55.00.

DESCRIPTION OF APPLES

Yellow Transparent. A very large clear yellow apple that begins to get ripe the first of June. The trees are rather dwarfish growers, but live a long time. On good soil they will finally make immense, compact trees. The trees begin bearing early, often the second year. The apple is fine for cooking and always brings a good price on the market. When you plant your orchard be sure and include this tree.

Red June. Makes a good healthy tree. The trees are often ruined by trying to prune them up too high. The apples run from small to large. Are red, fine for eating raw. Good shippers. A very popular apple over the South.

Jonathan. About the time I planted my apple orchard a lawyer here in Stephenville, Mr. Collin George, planted one hundred acres of Ben Davis ap-

ples and fifty acres of Jonathan. The Ben Davis bore one or two good crops, then quit. But the fifty acres of Jonathans are still bearing. One year the owner told me that his Jonathans netted him \$11,000 after the expenses were paid. Another year I learned they had shipped by freight 25,000 bushels of Jonathans, to say nothing of the express shipments. This shows what it means to set the right kind of trees. The Jonathan apple is good everywhere. Here in the South it gets ripe in August and since it is a fine shipper, it seems to catch the markets of the North bare and brings big prices. The trees are fine growers. The bark and leaves are light colored and stand the sun. The apples are deep red. It is an apple to tie to.

Maidn's Blush. If I were planting another orchard it would be hard for me to decide whether to plant this or Jonathan. The trees are large spreading and bear in three or four years. The apples are flat, yellow and are fine to eat right off the trees. They show up very beautiful in baskets. Fine in every respect.

Delicious. Trees grow upright, a little inclined to lean. Makes a dark growth, dark bark. Very thrifty and hardy. Fruit usually gets ripe about September 1. Delicious is now becoming famous the world over. The apples sell higher than any other apples. I have seen them sell as high as twenty cents each. The quality is fine. Sometimes the apples get too large. I have grown them as large as a quart cup and seen even larger ones shipped in. The apples polish nicely and are proving a standard everywhere. Nurserymen are now selling more Delicious apple trees than any other kind. They will grow on more different kinds of land. Delicious has paid as high as one thousand dollars per acre. My trees are propagated from bearing trees here in my orchard and you need not be afraid of not getting the genuine. I sell lots of scions and buds to other nurserymen.

Grimes Golden. A very healthy tree here in the South. Apples are yellow as gold, as pretty as a picture could be painted and as fine to eat as an apple can be. The only apple that is up with Delicious in eating qualities.

Kennards. Ripe about the last of September. This apple is said to have been found growing wild in Tennessee. In growth you can hardly tell it from the famous Delicious. A man here in Erath county has a big orchard of them. They have helped make him a director in a bank.

King David. Does not make a large tree. King David is an intensely red apple. The middle of the tree will be a mound of apples. It may pay better than Jonathan.

Arkansas Black. Here is an apple that is often whooped by agents. I want to tell my friends that it is a complete failure. I grow a few trees because occasionally a man comes here after trees that can't get away from the idea he wants to set it. I always feel that I am selling a fellow something that will disgust him in a few years, but you know you have to give some people what they want. I had rather have one Jonathan than a whole orchard of them.

Horse Apple. Very old fashioned apple. Does well all over the South. Tree very fine grower, apples large yellow, ripe in summer.

Ben Davis. In a class with Arkansas Black. I set most of my orchard of this kind.

Winter Banana. Several years ago I ordered two of these apple trees by mail. When they came they were not much larger than a lead pencil. I set them out and the third year after setting each tree bore several apples. It is a yellow apple. I believe it will bear quicker after being set than any other apple.

Wine Sap. A late fall apple and one of the oldest varieties. Rather small. A tree of Wine Sap alone will not bear much, but in an orchard it is one of our best bearers. If planted on rich moist soil will never disappoint you. Some apple growers think it is the best of apples.

Mammoth Black Twig. The trees grow to an immense size. However, I do not believe they will beat the Wine Sap growing very much. Either if on good land will get as large as oaks. The Mammoth Black Twig is not of good

quality, but the trees grow so good and bear so much they in a way make up for this.

APPLES

Twenty-one years ago I set an apple orchard here in this county. It was a failure, and I lost lots of money on it. The reason it failed was because I set the wrong kind of trees. I had too many of the poor kinds and not enough of the good kinds. However, I did this—I found out the kind it will pay to plant here in Texas. There is now not the least doubt that if the right kinds of apples are set out in Texas they will pay well, the trees will live a long time, they are never killed by frost and have a way of bearing big crops when other fruit of all kinds is scarce. I also found out that they will grow in lots of places where we never thought before they would grow. A deep sandy creek bottom will grow good apples. They need to be planted on deep land. Some of our blow sand will grow the finest trees. Where the timber is healthy apples will grow. Here in the South they bear almost as soon as peaches.

Crab APPLES

We have found this one of the most profitable of tree fruits. Will grow anywhere plums will, bear big loads every year, nothing bothers the fruit, gets ripe in June, makes the finest of jelly, jam, preserves. These will take the place of plums to a great extent after they are known. This fruit should be planted 100 trees per acre, the tree bears two or three bushels to the tree at five and six years. The fruit has always sold so easily for me that I have been trying to contract with my neighbors to plant crab apple orchards. The contract price offered was \$1.50 per bushel f. o. b. cars in bushel baskets. This looks like a good thing to the planter, but people are so slow to take hold of a new thing. I have so far contracted for only one small orchard. I find that a good ad in any of the big daily papers will sell hundreds of bushels of crab apples and the price I usually get is \$2.50 per bushel. (Oct. 8th, have just returned from Fort Worth and found there Crab Apples selling for \$5.60 per bushel.)

I am offering two varieties:

Florence. Gets ripe in June. Bears very abundantly. Trees bear second year after setting. The best of all crabs.

Transcendent. Makes a very fine tree. Good for shade. Bears heavy after trees get old. On deep sand this tree will make a shade tree that can not be beaten for beauty.

PRICES ON PEACH TREES

- 1 to 2 feet, each 15c, 10 for \$1.40, or 100 for \$13.00
- 2 to 3 feet, each 20c, 10 for \$1.90, or 100 for \$18.00
- 3 to 4 feet, each 30c, 10 for \$2.75, or 100 for \$25.00
- 4 to 5 feet, each 60c, 10 for \$5.50, or 100 for \$50.00

PEACH TREES



LEONA PEACH

peaches. It is an early peach, and at the same time a canning peach. But its immense size and high color is what makes it sell better than all other peaches. You can't go wrong to set an orchard of Wheelers.

Red Bird Cling. It has been claimed by many nurserymen that Red Bird Cling and Wheeler are the very same peaches. For several years I have been making this claim, but a few years ago a man in Arkansas sent me some buds from a tree he said was Red Bird. I have trees now in bearing from these buds, the peaches are red all over, very solid, the seeds do not split, a few days later than Wheeler, can be shipped and will keep for many days. I thought for a while that the Wheeler was the best market peach, but this one is also a dandy. Now it seems nurserymen are all mixed up about these two peaches, but I have trees budded from bearing trees of both kinds so I can give you the genuine Early Wheeler or Red Bird, which ever you like.

Carman. A big white semi-cling peach. Very fine quality and a sure bearer. Governor Hogg and Mamie Ross are about the same as Carman.

Early Elberta Peach. This peach originated at Tyler, Texas, and was first called Cone Johnson. Some of the trees were sent to a town in Utah. When it came into bearing there it created quite a sensation. The name was changed by the grower to Early Elberta. This is a large yellow peach very much like Elberta but usually about two weeks earlier. It has a peculiar stripe from the stem to the bloom end. The peach keeps well but is apt to rot along this stripe. Bears fine crops.

The Leona Peach. A sure bearer, large as Elberta and a few days earlier. Bears very abundantly. In some places Leona is regarded the best of all yellow peaches. Your orchard will not be complete without Leona.

The Arkansas Traveler Peach. Fifty years ago my father had this peach in his orchard. Like a great many other things people thought they got something better but man, they have not. Back there my father always counted on having a cobler off of the Arkansas Traveler even if every other peach in the orchard was killed by frost. The frost never killed them. The tree that I am budding from bore seven bushels of peaches last season and promises better now. These peaches are large, white, and as fine quality as a peach

Don't crowd your peach trees on your land and they will bear more regularly for you. I like them set from twenty-five to thirty feet apart each way. The peaches I list below are described in order of ripening, as near as possible.

Mayflower. Positively the earliest peach in the world. Makes a very good tree, and bears lots of peaches. The peaches are red and are fine quality for such an early peach. A very profitable peach to plant for market.

Victor. Second early; fine tree and tolerable good fruit.

Arp Beauty. Makes a good tree. The finest quality of all peaches. I doubt that there is a better eating peach than Arp.

Early Wheeler. This peach is proving to be one of the greatest money makers of all

can be and get ripe the last of June. Plant a few of these trees for old time sake and you will have one of the finest of all peach trees. The trees will live and bear for forty or fifty years. I tell you they never miss unless you have a hail.

Champion Peach. Later than Arkansas Traveler, but just as sure to bear. White with red, very large. Fine tree.

Belle of Georgia. Another big cream and crimson peach. An excellent shipper and soft and luscious when ripe.

Elberta. Large yellow with red cheek. Ripe usually last of July. The great market peach. Fine quality grown in the South. Trees bear more for many years. To my way of thinking about the finest of all peaches. Growing Elberta peaches have made men rich.

J. H. Hale. Larger than Elberta, gets ripe at the same time. Fine for canning. Great big golden balls. I have had this peach in my orchard for several years. The peaches will stay on trees for several days after ripening, thus making them a very desirable market peach. Good shipper.

Chinese Cling. An old, old peach. Everybody knows it. Very large. August.

The Frances Peach. Came from way up in New York State. As large as Elberta and looks like Elberta exactly, but a month later. Fine tree and will prove a money maker for an orchardist. I am planting a lot of them in my orchard. A sure bearer.

Augbert. Just an August Elberta, and one of the finest of all big yellow freestone peaches.

The Old Fashioned Indian Peach. I have the old fashioned Indian peach that gets ripe in August. It makes a fine growing light green tree and the peaches are very fine for pickles and to can. On top of this it is one of the best of all eating peaches. The peaches get ripe and fall off the trees and lie in the grass and leaves for several days. And then they have a taste fit for a king.

Prices of Indian Peach trees:

2 to 3 feet, 25c each, 10 for \$2.00. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each, 10 for \$4.25
4 to 5 feet, 60c each.

Minnie Stanford. One of the most beautiful of all peaches. Great golden cling peach that is a sure bearer. Long keeper. The best of all August peaches that is a cling. Some sell trees of this variety at \$2 each. I make my regular price on them.

Salway. Ripe Sept. 1st. Large yellow freestone. Fine quality. Very fine to follow Elberta and is often sold as Elberta. Bears very abundantly.

White Heath. Also called White English. A very fine large pure white September peach. One of the finest of all fall peaches. We raised some here in Erath county last year that were simply perfection.

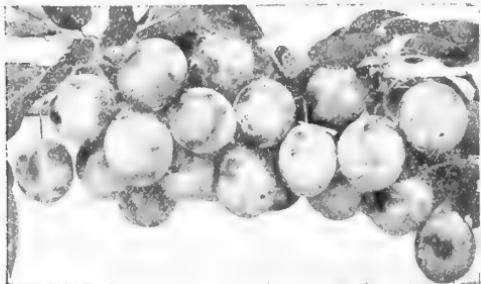
Henrietta. A big yellow clingstone peach that never fails to bear. This Early Wheeler and White Heath and Elberta are my favorite market peaches.

Crawford's Late. One of the oldest of all varieties. Like Elberta but gets ripe last of September. Very fine quality. Bears heavy crops. Called by some, late Elberta.

Stinson October. A very late peach. Always pays and sure to bear

THE PLUM

I have now in bearing on my place more than six acres of plums. Many of the trees do not pay well. I am offering only the kinds that I know are good.



BURBANK PLUMS

Golden Beauty, Irby, August Red, Milton, Excelsior, Wild Goose, Sapa, Compass, Cherry, Waneta. The America and Shiro bloom early but stand very hard frosts. In planting my plum orchard unless I knew a variety was very fine the fact that it bloomed late and was a sure bearer has been the first consideration with me.

Plum trees on plum roots. Most all deep sandy soils are now infested with nemetodes. For this reason I am now offering plum trees grown on plum roots. These will never be bothered with any root disease, will live for twenty-five years. The roots of plums on plum roots often do not look as well as peach roots, being crooked, but they will live just as well. They will grow in places where the peach rooted trees will not grow.

PLUM TREES ON PEACH ROOTS

Prices on plums, except where noted:

- 1 to 2 feet trees, 20c each, \$1.90 per 10, or 100 for \$18.00
- 2 to 3 feet trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, or 100 for \$20.00
- 3 to 4 feet trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, or 100 for \$30.00
- 4 to 5 feet trees, 70c each, \$6.50 per 10, or 100 for \$60.00

Plums should be planted from eighteen to 25 feet apart.

PRICES ON PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS

- 1 to 2 feet trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, 100 for \$20.00
- 2 to 3 feet trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, 100 for \$30.00
- 3 to 4 feet trees, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10, 100 for \$40.00

Red May or Funk's Early. Tree makes an upright, healthy growth. The plums are red and absolutely the earliest plum in the world. Always brings the highest price on the market.

Six Weeks or Advance. Also called Winnsboro. Nice thrifty trees, later than Funk's, but larger. Getting to be a standard tree all over the South. Pays well, but hardly as well as Funk's. You need this.

Shiro. I have been growing plums a long time, and I have been on the fence as to which was the better plum, Shiro or America. I am off the fence now, unless you are going to ship to distant markets there is no plum that will beat Shiro. It is early. It is delicious. It tastes better than any peach. Customers who once buy Shiro always want more. The plums are large, the only fault with them is they are not colored up well, just the same they have a taste that makes a man want more. The trees will grow to be immense in size and live fifty years. When you plant a Shiro plum you have nearly all the coons up one tree as far as plums are concerned. At the same time the Shiro is a little finicky about the land it grows on. Try out your land with

this plum. If you have deep sand it will grow. Some parties in the North sell a plum they call Early Gold and say it is the same as Shiro, but their trees will never bear as well as the genuine Shiro. Shiro is one of the biggest of all plums. If the season is dry after the plums are ripe they are so full of sugar they will hang on the trees for weeks without rotting. They bear very heavily, but like all other plum trees do not like to be alone therefore must be planted near other varieties to get the biggest crop.

Milton. Tree rather a drooping grower. Thrifty. There are some kinds of plums that the worms never bother. Milton is one of them. I do not remember ever seeing a worm in this plum. A big red plum, that is fine for all purposes. This plum blooms out late and escapes late frosts. June 5.

Excelsior. Very much like Milton, but makes a somewhat larger tree. Never wormy and always bears. June 5.

Wild Goose. One of the oldest named varieties of plums. This is the red plum that we used to grow in thickets. There is a tale that a wild goose brought the seed of this plum from the far North. Ripe June 10.

Botan. Of the Japanese family of plums. Tree upright; the plums are bright red. Fine eating and an all-purpose plum. However, the trees fail on some kinds of soil. June 10.

Eagle. Begins to get ripe about June 10 and will have ripe plums sometimes until August. Called an everbearing plum by some. Owing to its long blooming season frosts never get all the fruit. Yellow, fine to eat raw and to cook.

Burbank. Another Japanese plum. Makes a sprawling tree that is hard to get around. The plums are large, fine cooking; bears the heaviest crops. Some say they bear themselves to death in a few years, but if they are planted on good soil will live for years. June 20.

America. All orchardists brag on the America plum. Makes a nice tree. Plums are yellow at first, then turn red. Some are planting whole orchards of America. This is now the Elberta among plums. Sure bearer. Good shipper. I really sell more America plum trees than any other. You can not make a mistake to plant it. June 20.

Gold. Tree a round, symmetrical grower. The plums are deep yellow about ten days before ripe, then turn red. Most people gather this plum before it is ripe, or just after it turns yellow. Then it makes bitter jelly and is not good for anything. The plums should be allowed to stay on the trees until just before they are red. Then they are larger and fine for cooking. Nothing is prettier than a bucket of Gold plums. Their looks will sell them on any market. However, America is just as pretty and about ten days earlier. Plant some Gold to follow America. July 10.

Texas Damson. The trees will live to be very old, often broken with immense loads of plums. The plums are just as blue as indigo. A basket of them attracts attention. Texas Damson was sent me from West Texas by a German orchardist. He said it never failed to bear. By planting this plum you can raise the Damson here in Texas. June 20.

Santa Rosa. Tree a strong vigorous grower. Fruit often six inches around, deep crimson. Very fine for market or home use.

Endicott or Mammoth Gold. The trees have long, wirey limbs. The plums are yellow, fine to eat fresh. A grand plum. July.

Poole's Pride. Nurserymen like to make money as well as other people. The Poole's Pride plum tree is hard to grow in the nursery. The little trees grow crooked and are hard to bud. For this reason very few nurseries offer Poole's Pride. But after the trees are set in the orchard a year or two they begin to grow. They make very willowy branches, the plums are hard to blow off the trees; it is absolutely the surest bearing of all plums. You can take hold of the limbs and strip the plums off. The plums are red on one side, but the flesh is silvery white. You never have any trouble selling these plums after the lady of the house tries them. Everybody that has a tree wants more. Last season one man wanted a thousand trees just like the one he had. This plum is not bothered with worms or rot. July 10.

Sapa. This is a member of a new race of plums. The trees do not get over four feet high, but stay right on the ground. They will bear the second year after planting and sometimes the first year. The plums are a peculiar blue color. They do not look good on the trees, nor show up good in a box. At the same time the trees are fine for a city lot where other plums are stolen. No one would think of a Sapa plum being as good as it is. The flesh is wine colored. They are a very fine jelly and cooking plum. The frost never gets the crop. They sell good after people once learn them. The trees come from the nursery crooked as they can be, but if you set them you are sure to like Sapa and you will have plums quicker than you ever gathered plums from your trees before. July.

Waneta. Makes a fine tree in the nursery and fine in the orchard. Fruit bright red, heart shaped. July.

Wickson. A pure Japanese plum. Trees upright. Plums very large freestone. Well known. July.

Satsuma or Blood Plum. Only does well in some places. If you know this plum does well for you, you will want more. July.

August Red. Makes a nice upright tree. Very large green leaves. Good healthy grower. August Red is the latest big plum I have ever seen. You will have big plums entirely after all other plums are gone. Bears full. Fine for market and home use. August.

Golden Beauty. This plum makes a squat, thrifty good growing tree. The plums are yellow and fine for preserves. Grows well on black land. This plum should not be confused with Gold, a July plum. Golden Beauty is not much of a market plum, but is good for home use. September.

Compass Cherry Plum. A nice orchard tree. Bears the second year after being set. A cross between a cherry and a plum. Wine colored fruit. This tree is giving satisfaction everywhere, but in countries subject to late frost is proving very fine. You will sure like it. June. Price same as plums.

Thicket Plums. Do you remember the old plum thickets of the happy long ago? They grew on the head of brakes, often in the hog lot. Some time you could only crawl through them. Well, I can furnish you the sprouts to make a plum thicket. Red and yellow. Six for \$1, or two dollars per dozen.

THE CHERRY

We have managed to raise some pretty nice cherries here, but farther west where it is cool they raise magnificent cherries. The trees live many years. We have Montmorency and Richmond Cherries. Both bright red and fine.

2 to 3 foot trees, 40c each, or 10 for \$3.50
3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each, or 10 for \$4.50

Zumbra and Saint Anthony Cherries. These come from the bleak Northwest where only the very hardiest trees will grow. They are larger and darker than the ordinary cherry. Bear abundantly no matter how much hardships they have to endure. If you have failed on all other kinds of fruit try these. Same price as other cherries.

QUINCE

This fruit will grow most anywhere. The trees are rather small shrubs. However I have seen some as high as ten feet. They even make finer preserves than pears.

I have only one variety—the Orange. Large yellow. Price of trees, 50c each. Only small trees.

THE PEAR

Prices for pear trees:

- 1 to 2 foot trees, 20c each, \$1.90 per 10, or \$18.00 per 100
- 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, or \$20.00 per 100
- 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, or \$30.00 per 100
- 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10, or \$40.00 per 100



KEIFFER PEAR

Leconte. Makes a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. On Japan roots. I have never seen a tree blight. Pear fine for eating raw. Gets ripe in August. For years we thought we could not grow the Leconte pear on account of blight. You can now grow it all over the South if grafted on Japan roots. A very fine pear.

The Garber. The trees grow very large. Have long willowy branches, pretty for a yard tree. The pears are large, rather short or nearly round. Very fine quality. Fine for canning. Gets ripe in August. Will hang on the trees many days after ripe.

Dixie Pear. Looks like Keiffer, but they get ripe on the trees and very delicious. This pear has never been known to blight. The trees grow well. It is simply fine. \$1.00 each.

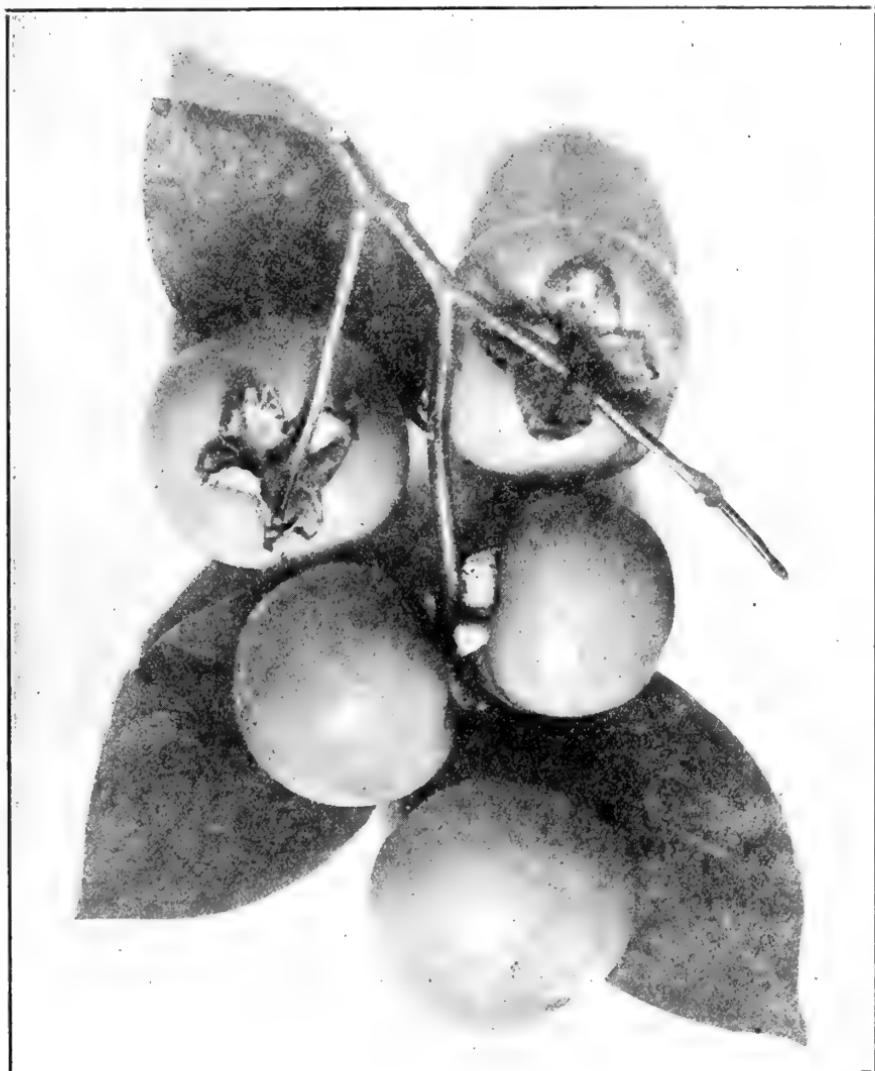
The Keiffer Pear. These grow very large and if budded or grafted on Japan roots never blight and live to be very old. This is the great preserving pear of the South. The trees will stand lots of neglect and rough treatment and bear immense loads of fruit. This pear is often called the Pear of Plenty. The trees on Japan roots root very deeply. You can plant a pear tree in any odd place and rest assured that it will always pay for its room. The Keiffer comes into bearing very quickly, and it is no unusual thing to find trees that bear fifteen bushels of fruit to the season.

Plant a Keiffer pear orchard. The trees bear quick. When the seeds in the pear turn black gather the pears and handle them carefully to not bruise. Put in barn or cellar out of the sunlight. They will ripen into the most delicious of all fruits. I see Keiffer pears shipped from California and sold for five cents each. You can do just as well with them and make a small fortune off of a Keiffer pear orchard. They are a very profitable fruit to plant.

This fruit can be grown on all kinds of soil. It grows as a yard tree or out in the fields and yields its abundant crops of fruit. Our pear trees are grown on what is called Japan roots. These roots will live for years after trees as usually propagated are dead and gone. The trees do not blight so badly, in fact our trees seldom blight. They bear larger crops of fruit. Do not try to trim pear trees up too high. Hundreds of good trees are ruined every year by trimming too high. The trees should be set about twenty-five feet apart. They are among my best paying crops. Lots of fruit growers say they pay better than any other fruit. We are listing trees from the earliest to the latest. All on Japan roots. Don't set trees on the cheap French roots. They blight and are no good.

Pine Apple Pear. Tree of very rapid growth. Free from disease. This pear is being advertised all over the South. Gets ripe in August. Large yellow, fine for cooking.

The Koonce Pear. Also called the Sugar Pear. Small but bears lots of pears. First of July. Makes a good tree that seldom blights.



CLUSTER OF EUREKA
JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Prices on trees:

- 1 to 2 foot, 40c each, or \$3.80 for 10, or per 100 \$35.00
- 2 to 3 foot, 50c each, or \$4.80 for 10, or per 100 \$45.00
- 3 to 4 foot, 60c each, or \$5.80 for 10, or per 100 \$55.00
- 4 to 5 foot, very fine, \$1.00 each.

Eureka, same price.

These Japanese Persimmons will grow on most all soils. It does well on the red hill and in the valleys. It seems to prefer a soil underlaid with red clay. The trees should be set about twenty feet apart or 108 trees per acre.

If the soil is valley land probably twenty-five feet is better. The trees should be given good cultivation during the first three years. And if given good cultivation will be bearing paying crops by the end of that time. After the trees are well established one or two plowings a year is all they need. The trees stand drouth and heat, they live for years. We have a fine stock of persimmon trees this year and have gotten our prices down to where all can afford to set them.

The Eureka Persimmon. Did you ever think what little things can sometimes change a man's life. About twenty years ago I was ordering a bill of fruit trees from a nurseryman. In order to make the bill out ten dollars I ordered two small persimmon trees. When they reached me they were about as thick as apencil and not much longer. They were set out, however, and the second year one of them bore two fruits. The next year they together bore thirty-six fruits. The fruits were as large as oranges, at first a golden color, then deep red. I began to wake up. The fourth year one of the trees bore a bushel of fruit, the other about one-half bushel. By this time I was good and awake. A man came along and advised me to set fifty acres of these persimmons at once. But there were no more Eureka trees in the world. As soon as I could propagate the trees I set a big orchard of them and I am still setting Eureka trees. A man in California bought a few trees and when they came to bearing he bought enough trees to set 150 acres. These persimmons now bring from five to ten dollars a bushel on the Fort Worth market. Right here let me say that I was the one that started people to growing persimmon trees in Texas. Hundreds of nurserymen are now offering persimmon trees. Some of them never will bear. And some of them bear such poor fruit that you can not sell it. I am selling my Eureka persimmon trees at a reasonable price and it will not pay you to set kinds that will not bear. I do not offer you anything but persimmon trees that I know will bear and make you a fortune if you set enough of them. I have been growing persimmons now for twenty years, and have tried out more than any other one in the State or propably in the United States. Get the best persimmon trees. The Eureka persimmon begins bearing the second year if the trees are given good attention. By the fourth year they will bear a bushel of persimmons. The trees are not large growers, but live a long time. My first two Eurekas are now twenty years old and bid fair to live twenty more years. At the time I set these trees I did not know anything about budding and grafting and the nurseryman sent me seedling trees. One of them does not make as large a tree as the other and I have always propagated from the largest growing tree. The Eureka tree will grow as far north as Missouri. It is the coming fruit for the South. If the persimmons are picked while firm and put in a cool place they keep indefinitely. They are the greatest Christmas fruit for the kiddies you ever saw. They have a taste that can not be beaten. In a few more years whole car loads of persimmons will be shipped North from the South and they will bring big prices, too. These persimmons begin to get ripe in September; that is, they seem to have two ripening periods. About a fourth of the fruit will get ripe the first week in September. These early ripening fruits will not keep and are just for local market. The other fruits on the trees then grow very large and turn deep yellow by the first of November. They can then be gathered and sold as they get soft. If put in a warm room they will get soft quickly. Some people put them in a stove and get them hot through and through, then in a day or two they are nice and ripe and fit for a king. They will hang on the trees and get ripe until a hard frost, when they freeze they will all get ripe in a day or two. For this reason we gather them while still firm.

HOW TO PLANT PERSIMMON TREES

(This also applies to pecans)

Do not let the roots be exposed for a minute to the dry air. I use a post-hole digger. Dig a hole a fraction deeper than the tree grew in the nursery. After the tree is set pack the dirt thoroughly around the roots. Then cut the

tree to within eighteen inches of the ground. Now take a spade and make a mound of dirt around the tree nearly to the top. Let this mound gradually wear away through the summer. If you will be careful with your trees you can get them every one to live. The third year they will begin bearing. From then on they will never miss a crop.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

Eureka. Here is a Japanese hybrid persimmon that originated here on my place. I have sold thousands of the trees. It makes a very symmetrical growth, the leaves being very large. The fruit is very large, tomato shaped—the most beautiful of all persimmons, being deep red several days before ripe. You cannot plant anything finer. Has stood the cold in Missouri.

Tamopan. This persimmon came from China. Every one has a ring around it. The tree grows very rapidly and makes a fine shade tree. It is said to grow seventy feet high in China. It is a good one to plant.

Tane Nashi. I know one at Handley, Texas, on a dry, rocky hill, that is a beauty, and was loaded with fruit nearly as large as teacups when I saw it in October. It was fine.

Hyakume. Large acorn-shaped. Not good as the others on account of lack of color.

In addition to the above varieties I have many others, but the ones I mentioned are proving best for me.

THE APRICOT

It was for years thought that the apricot would not bear in this country. I have been testing out many varieties. Some of them bear very abundantly and some do not bear at all. All the kinds I list have proved regular bearers. If you can plant your apricots in the yard around the house, on clay spots in your orchard or along a road. The fruit sells more readily than any thing else of its season.

Prices on apricot trees:

1 to 2 feet	25c each, ten for \$2.25
2 to 3 feet	35c each, ten for \$3.25
3 to 4 feet	50c each, ten for \$4.50
4 to 5 feet	70c each, ten for \$6.00

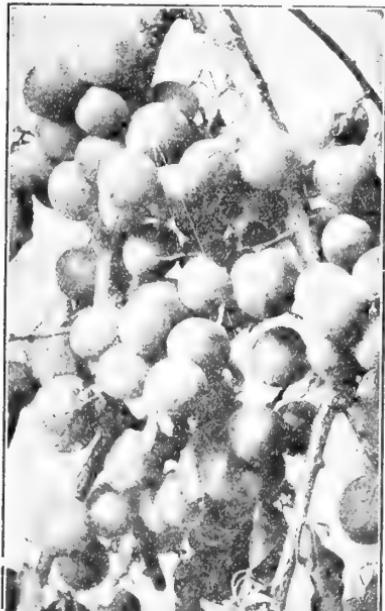
Early Golden. The earliest of all. Bright yellow with red cheek. Large leaves, thrifty tree. Bears nearly every year.

The New. The writer has been very much interested in apricots for several years. This is a new one or rather the tree has never missed a crop unless hail-ed out. We never have been able to raise enough trees of it. The fruit is medium size yellow, red cheek. Fine quality. Price on trees, \$1.00 each.

Cluster. A sure bearing apricot. Rather small, red cheek. The trees get to be a mound of fruit some seasons.

Moorpark. Yellow with red cheek. Fine tree and good fruit.

Royal. Makes a big thrifty tree. The fruit is pale yellow. Quality is as fine as an apricot can be. With me the royal does not bear regular, but when it does bear it is so good that all other kinds have to give it the right of way.



Apricots usually sell for twice as much on the market as plums and peaches. For this reason and because they are so delicious an orchard if them will pay. If given plenty of room the trees will grow very large and one tree will bear several bushels.

THE FIG

Prices on figs: Figs, 50c each, \$4 per ten, \$35 per 100.

It has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has been found that they could be raised as far north as New York. I have two acres of figs. There are no two acres on my place that pay any better. Have my fig plants set twelve feet apart each way. Each plant makes from one to two gallons of figs a year. They are easily cultivated and are a sure crop. But it must be remembered that my figs frost bite down to the ground every year and sprout up from the ground to bear. If they are given some winter protection so the plants will not winter kill the above yield can be doubled. My fig plants will bear the first year after being set.

Magnolia. A rapid growing forked leaf fig. New set plants will bear the first year. Figs are large, straw colored. This as well as my other varieties will make a most delightful pot or house plant in the North. If set in the garden and given some winter protection they will be a delight to the grower and a curiosity to all who see them.

Ischia. A vigorous growing fig. Ornamental. The fruit is light green outside and right bright red inside. It has a delicious sweetness hard to describe.

Hirtu Japan Fig. Will bear in four months after planting. The small trees will be literally covered with dark blue or brown figs. This plant bears so very quickly and on such small plants that I sell lots of them in the North to grow in tubs. However, they will grow into very large trees. It is claimed by planting this fig more figs can be grown to the acre than from any other fig plant.

Celeste or Celestial. A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold and heat. One of the first of all figs to be planted in the South.

The fig is a mild laxative. The grower can get almost any price for fresh figs. Eat figs and throw physics to the dogs.

If you live in town and have only a small lot, plant a few grape vines, a dozen McDonald and Early Wonder berries and two or three fig trees. If the soil is good plant three or four persimmon trees. They will grow in a very small space and you will have one of the most ornamental trees you ever saw. The finest peaches ever grown in Erath county were grown in a small back yard, where the ground was nearly as hard as a brick. The apricot makes a fine back yard tree. It delights in hard soil, and bears big crops some years.

THE PECAN

We have in budded trees, Stuart, Schley, Delmas.

1 to 2 foot trees, each \$.75, 10 for \$ 7.00, 100 for \$ 65.00

2 to 3 foot trees, each \$.90, 10 for \$ 8.50, 100 for \$ 80.00

3 to 4 foot trees, each \$1.25, 10 for \$12.00, 100 for \$110.00

4 to 5 foot trees, each \$1.75, 10 for \$15.00, 100 for \$140.00

5 to 6 foot trees, each \$2.00, 10 for \$19.00, 100 for \$180.00

Budded trees of Halbert and Burkett:

1 to 2 foot \$1.25 each, 10 for \$12.00, 100 for \$110.00

2 to 3 foot \$1.50 each, 10 for \$14.00, 100 for \$135.00

3 to 4 foot \$1.75 each, 10 for \$17.00

4 to 5 foot \$2.25 each, 10 for \$22.00

5 to 6 foot \$2.50 each, 10 for \$24.00

A pecan orchard is the best life insurance in the world. I know men who have paid insurance for a few years and then let the insurance lapse. If these same men had planted pecan orchards they never would have lost them. They mould have been there probably two hundred years to be paying divi-

dends. In fact, a pecan tree seldom dies. They make the best shade trees. Young man, if you are just starting out in life be sure and plant a few pecan trees. You will never regret it. When other things fail they will keep you on your feet. The trees should be set from forty to sixty feet apart. If given real good cultivation our quick bearing trees will begin bearing some nuts in five years. By the time they are seven years old they will bear ten pounds to the tree and at ten years old will be bearing fifty pounds. The idea is to cultivate the trees so as to make them grow an inch in diameter each year. If you live in a pecan country you probably know wild pecan trees that bear as high as six hundred pounds to the tree. A twenty-year-old tree of such as Burkett ought to do nearly this well. I claim that two good pecan trees would be worth as much as a paid up life insurance policy for \$1,000. A pecan tree owned by a Mr. Moore in Lampasas county bears 1,000 pounds per tree and sells at 50c per pound.

Another tree owned by the same Mr. Moore bears 600 pounds at a time. These sell at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per pound. Here are just two pecan trees that could not be bought for \$5,000.

Our trees are budded from the best bearing tree. Dug with long tap roots. A pecan tree never will bear until it forms a good tap root. Some nurserymen cut the tap roots to make the trees form side roots. They claim they live better; but our trees will stand the drouths better than these lateral rooted trees and will bear three years quicker. Nature knows what kind of roots she wants on her trees.

NOTE: We positively guaranteed our pecan trees not to be swamp rooted. If wild pecans are gathered from the swamps of Louisiana and planted the seedlings will have great masses of shallow roots. The trees budded on these seedlings look good to the man who knows no better, but after being set on up land the trees will grow a few years and then quit growing, die at the top and never amount to anything. These trees never give satisfaction and I want to say again my trees are not swamp rooted.

WALNUTS

Franquette. Practically the same as the English walnut but came from France. The hardest of this strain of nuts. Trees grow fast and bear early. Makes tall spreading trees. Fine for shade and bear fine nuts. We only have grafted and budded trees. 4 to 6 foot, \$2.00 each. Budded on black walnut.

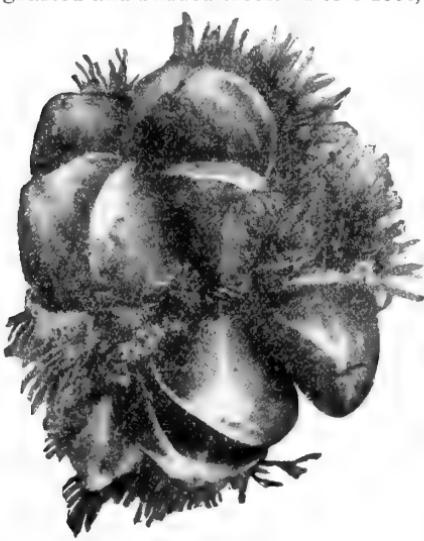
Black Walnuts. Makes a fine shade and bears very abundantly of the large hard shelled nuts. Grows anywhere. We only have small seedlings, 35c each.

Butter Nuts. Very hardy. A tall spreading tree with broad green leaves. The trees are a thing of beauty. Large nutritious nuts. I am only offering small seedling plants, 50c each.

CHESTNUTS

A very important commercial product. Makes a large, spreading tree that is worth a place in any yard as an ornament. If you ever saw a chestnut tree you know they are a thing of beauty. 2 to 3 foot trees, 75c each. We do not graft chestnuts.

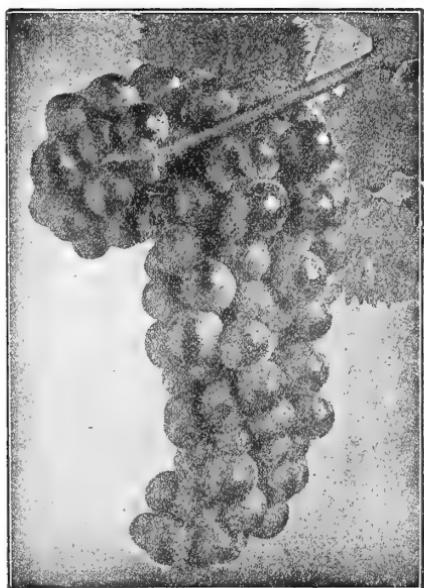
Japan Walnut. Trees grow very fast and are fine for shade. The meats come out whole like the English walnut. Small trees, 50c each.



GRAPES

Prices on grape vines: Niagara, Concord, Worden, Delaware, Goethe, Champion, Campbell's Early, Moore's Early, Catawba; each 20c, per 10 \$1.75, per 100 \$15.00.

Carman, Muench, Bailey, Marguerite, Edna, Virginia Dare, America; 30c each, 10 for \$2.75, 100 for \$25.00.



The fruit dates back as far as time itself. In fact it was one of the first fruits man ever knew. In Southern Europe the peasants practically live on grapes and black bread and they live longer than any other people. There have been more books written on grape culture than on all other fruits combined. All of us remember when we were boys how we roamed the creeks hunting for the wild grapes. Some people imagine grapes are hard to grow. They can be grown cheaper than any other fruit. If your grape vines have died or you have made a failure in planting grapes, don't give up, plant a few of our new vines.

John Burroughs, the famous naturalist and bird lover, made his fortune growing grapes. Another good point about grapes is that they can be grown on the edge of a desert. Grapes like dry weather and that is the kind we have here in the South mostly.

If you do not know how to grow grapes write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and they

will send you books on grape growing, or I can send you a book for \$3.25 telling you exactly how to grow this fruit. Go into the grape business, plant several acres and you will never regret it. There is the biggest demand for grapes now that has ever been in the history of the country.

The grape is one of the easiest of all fruits to grow. I believe you can grow more grapes with the same amount of work than any other fruit except pears and persimmons. The grape rows should be about nine feet apart. Better get them a little too far apart than too close. The plants should be from eight to fifteen feet apart owing to the variety planted. The new grapes such as Virginia Dare, Muench, Carman and so on should be farther apart than the old varieties. I formerly made a trellis just like I was making a wire fence. But I now use one number nine wire and have this wire four feet above the ground. When you plant your grapes set up some kind of a stake by them and tie the top of the stake to your one wire trellis. If you plant such kinds as Carman they will get to the trellis the first year. When they get to the trellis if they do not naturally fork pinch the top out so as to make them fork. Then run one prong one way along the trellis and the other prong the other way. I believe it is better to run the rows north and south, but east and west is allright. After the vines have grown a year it pays to cut them back some, but not enough for them to come off the trellis. If they have not gotten up to the trellis then cut them back nearly to the ground and grow new and stronger vines next season. The second season you ought to have a few grapes. Let the vines meet between the plants on the trellis. This is the simplest way to grow grapes. If you are going to grow them on a large scale you can get books that tell exactly how to manage them. My father used to raise grapes without a trellis. He would set up a post six feet

high. He grew the Hebermont mostly and would let his vine reach the top on the post. Then he would cut the long arms off that started out about two feet from the main vine. By keeping these cut back and well trained he would, in a few years, have a regular tree. I have seen Hebermont vines four inches through that had been trained this way. My father usually used a post oak post, and in a few years this post would rot out and leave nothing but the vine. A vineyard grown like this is certainly a thing of beauty. It is easily cultivated and bears enormous crops of grapes. If you plant only a few vines train them this way. A Hebermont or Carman vine will make two bushels of grapes to the vine if trained this way.

Campbell's Early. Very early, first of July. Dark purplish black. Large berries, good quality. Fine for wine and shipping and a good table grape. We have been thinking of adding this to our list of grapes for several years, but this is the first year I have offered the plants. In some places the plants are sold very high, but I make the same price on them that I do on Concord.

Champion. Very early, in fact one of the earliest of all grapes. Large black. This grape has proved so successful in some places that I have decided to add it to my list. If you have the Champion grape you are sure to want more for the early market. Ships well, sells well.

The Bailey Grape. Gets ripe about July 20th. Large black bunches often shouldered. The vines are not as vigorous as Carman, but fine to plant, for a grape that gets ripe early.

The Delaware Grape. The earliest of all grapes. Red; makes a very slender, weak growing vine. Should be planted seven or eight feet apart.

R. W. Munson. Very large early, black grape. Has strong growing vine and should be planted at least twelve feet apart. The leaves are very large and make a beautiful arbor grape.

Niagara. The large, white grape that is much raised over the country. The vines bear very abundantly.

America. An early, black grape. Vines are hardy, live for years. This grape must be planted near some other kind or it will not bear.

Beacon. Another very large, black grape. Fine vine that lives a long time. No plants this season.

Worden. Large black grape. Seedling of Concord, but earlier and all the grapes ripen at once. Succeeding fine in some parts of Texas.

Edna. If you are prepared to spray your grapes Edna is one of the finest of all white grapes I grow. The vines are vigorous, the grapes ripen late and are not bothered so badly by birds. The grapes are large clear white. I have seen the bunches a foot long and single bunches weighing over a pound. This grape sells in any market and sells in competition to the finest grapes shipped from California. Truly a show grape.

Concord. This grape originated about one hundred and fifty years ago. The grapes are large and black, has a strong, foxy flavor. Bears pretty well for a few years, but all grapes do not get ripe on the cluster at once.

The Carman Grape. Vines very thrifty, in fact, just as hardy as vines can be. No insect ever bothers them. Will grow on any kind of soil. The grapes are large and thick on the cluster. In fact, a cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I ever saw. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell plant some Carman. They outsell anything else on the market.

The vines will live from twenty to fifty years. Plant twelve feet apart in the rows.

The Carman grape begins to get ripe about August 10th, and will hang on the vines after getting ripe for several weeks.

Virginia Dare. Here we have one of the most vigorous growing grape vines of the South. I have had shoots from one of these vines to grow thirty feet in a single season. I believe if one of these vines were planted near a building 100 feet high it would grow to the top of it. This grape is related to the mustang grape but all the hot, burny taste has been bred out of it, and we have left one of the most delicious of all grapes. The grapes are large, dark red. The juice is red. This is probably the heaviest of all grapes. A single bushel, if heaped, will weigh sixty pounds. The vines are very produc-

tive, and will make as high as four bushels to the vine. If you want a grape arbor plant two of these and two Carmen grapes. In field culture the vines should be at least fifteen feet apart and twenty feet is not too far.

The below grape plants, 35c each, \$3 per 10, \$25 per 100.

Vineferia Grapes. Last season and the season before we had many calls for seedless grape vines, so many that I am offering the European grapes for the first time.

Thompson Seedless. This grape can be grown in many sections over the eastern states, in other places it fails. Vines vigorous, large golden yellow grapes, no seeds.

Muscat. Sweet light yellow, late season; a standard in California. Fine where one irrigates. Takes dry climate.

Mission. Has been grown for hundreds of years in the dry western country. Berries small, black, fine. It does well here for me and I recommend it to any one living in a dry climate and wanting a fine table grape.

Gros Colman. Large, round, one of the largest of all grapes. Does well around El Paso. A friend sent me a lug of these grapes two years ago that simply begged description. Can be grown in the dry regions of Southwest Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

MORE ABOUT GRAPES, by J. R. Ballou, in Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News:—I read in your paper an article by J. E. Fitzgerald on grape culture. Mr. Fitzgerald stated he had vines seven feet long with a bunch of grapes at every joint; I am a grape grower, and if Mr. Fitzgerald has young growth showing a bunch of grapes at every joint he has something I have never seen. I do not mean old vines spurred at every joint; I mean new growth.

Six to nine inches is a joint; that means fourteen bunches to the vine. I have grown forty-two bunches on an old vine seven feet long spurred back with the same grape which he has, which is Carmen.

I have handled a vineyard and sold \$550 worth of grapes from one and one-tenth acres of Carmen grapes, the land measured with a tape. I have cut forty-five bushels from one row 145 yards long and have cut 130 pounds from one 3-year-old vine. All of the above from the variety Carmen. I have grown Concord, but they do not ripen evenly on the bunch in this section.

BLACKBERRIES

The Aulo Berry. For years we have been trying to grow the Logan berry in this country. The vines were puny and would not bear. We have now a berry crossed between the Austin Dewberry and the Logan. This berry has the flavor and color of the Logan, if anything a finer berry. A dish of them with sugar and cream is a dish fit for the Gods. Better than strawberries or any other berry known. The vines are very vigorous growers and bear abundantly, and it does not take many of these mammoth size berries to fill a quart. Price of plant, 50c each; 3 for a dollar, postpaid.

Haupt Berry. This berry came from Southern Texas. The originator claims this to be the largest, sweetest and most productive berry of all. It is large enough and productive enough, but the plants are mighty thorny. It pays better farther south than it does here. Price: Some as McDonald.

Improved Haupt. When the Haupt first came out there was a general mixture of plants. Some of them were entirely worthless. Among the mix-up I found a plant that grew very thrifty and bore extremely large berries and lots of them. It is one of the finest berries I know. I call it the Improved Haupt. It will pay you to plant a few of them. This berry will often make five gallons of fruit to a single vine.

Plants 10c each, 10 for 90c, 100 for \$3.00, \$25.00 per 1,000.

Early Wonder Berry. A few years ago I grew the Dallas blackberry. It was very unsatisfactory. It did not bear enough and was too thorny. A neighbor had a berry that he said was Dallas that was far superior to my Dallas. At last I decided to get his plants instead of the Dallas I had. I have now been growing this berry for ten years. Everybody that saw it said it was the most wonderful producer they had ever seen. I had always been undecided as to which was the true Dallas. At last I sent to two reliable nurserymen for Dallas plants and got the same kind of plants I had at first.

So, evidently my neighbor had some kind of berry heretofore unknown in Texas. For want of a better name I call it Early Wonder. And it is an early wonder. This blackberry is nearly as large as the famous Austin dewberry. It begins to get ripe when the McDonald is half gone, and has ripe berries for five weeks. It is a fine combination berry with McDonald, and will produce at least three times as many berries, as the old Dallas berry. It might be called an everbearing berry, for if the weather is favorable it will sometimes bear a light crop in the fall. It has fewer leaves than any other berry I have, and is always a delight to pickers. People who want berries for home use or to make berry juice cannot afford to overlook the Early Wonder. If you plant this berry and McDonald in combination you will have the most productive berries in the whole country. This berry will certainly give satisfaction to anyone who plants it. The seeds are very small. In fact, it is almost seedless. I have just received a letter from New Mexico, stating that Early Wonder has a nice fall crop. A letter from Washington states that Early Wonder has a fine fall crop.

Plants, 10c each, 10 for 90c, 100 for \$3.00, 1,000 for \$20.00.

MCDONALD BLACKBERRY

Several years ago I bought one dozen plants of McDonald. These were accidentally planted through the middle of my Early Wonder berry patch. When these berries came into bearing they were the wonder of all who saw them. The plants had sent out runners fifteen feet long, and were almost ropes of berries to the end of the vines. I gathered five gallons of fruit from a single vine that sold in a local town at fifty cents a gallon. I got to figuring how many berries an acre would make with the plants set six feet apart, or twelve hundred and ten plants per acre. The next year I planted three acres of McDonald in a solid block, but when they came to bear they did not mature a berry. Something was wrong. I soon found that this berry must be planted near some other early blooming berry to pollenate it. Most all practical fruit growers know that it won't do to plant one variety of fruit in a solid block; but I was a new beginner. I now have six acres of McDonald and Early Wonder with a few Haupt and Rogers that I am really proud of. Since finding out the great value of McDonald I have been advertising it in the North. I have sold thousands of plants and root cuttings to nurserymen all over the North. It is proving hardy as far north as Illinois, and on the Atlantic coast it bids fair to proving better than any berry so far found. It is fine in Georgia. One berry planter in the state wrote me that he would set two hundred acres, or enough so that he could ship a car load of fruit per day. McDonald is as large as the largest blackberry. The berries turn black several days before they are ripe. The berries will keep a week af-



ter being picked. This is the earliest and most productive blackberry known. I call it a blackberry but it seems to be a cross between a blackberry and a dewberry. The vines are very vigorous growers. It sends up many canes from the roots that do their best when bearing time comes. Can be grown on a trellis or kept pinched back, as the grower prefers. I keep the plants pinched back. As intimated, I am the introducer of this plant to the North, and most all nurseries there got their original start from me. This is a berry that the man who wants to make money growing berries cannot afford to overlook. On the other hand, the man in town can grow a dozen plants on the back yard fence and have plenty of berries to supply his family.

If you plant McDonald this year you will have a prize worth having; but be sure to mix a few Early Wonders in, as it will not bear when planted alone, and Early Wonder is needed in all fruit collections. It will pay well for its room.

Prof. L. R. Johnson, the well-known horticultural writer of Cape Girardeau, Mo., says: "I feel that in the McDonald there has arisen the greatest of all the blackberry family, the most valuable of its group, both as a market and family berry. The McDonald is the most productive of all. Its berry averages larger than those of any other variety, being twice the size of the Early Harvest. It brings higher prices than blackberries. It is an extremely vigorous grower, surpassing in this respect all of our standard varieties. Notwithstanding we had an all-summer drouth here, the McDonald brought its great crop to perfection and then made its usual vigorous growth. Its berries will hang on for days after ripening in good condition. I found the last berries the largest I had even seen of either blackberries or dewberries. Its berries begin to ripen a few days before the Harvest, as early as any wild dewberry (or earlier), which is a week or more earlier than the Lucretia or any other tame variety that I have."

Mr. Paul Knod, Sr. of Arkansas, says: "The McDonald is very firm, a fine shipper—colors up several days before ripe. I start shipping about May 15th. My average yield is 300 to 500 crates per acre."

Price of plants: Each 10c; per 10 for 90c; 100 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$20.00.

Giant Mimalaya Blackberry. This berry is much advertised. It is very late, and on deep sub-irrigated land will often bear enormous crops. Where a man wants a few plants and can water them they are fine. Can be trained into an arbor, since the plants often make runners thirty feet long. Plants 25c each.

Austin Dewberry. The practical berry grower, who grows berries to supply a home market, needs fine berries from the very first of the season to the last. To supply an abundance of berries after Early Wonder is gone I know nothing better than the Austin dewberry. The plants are fine growers and the berries are very large. I have seen Austin berries nearly as large as a small hen egg. In South Texas they grow this berry to ship, but I consider it a local market berry. W. J. Schultz, a local planter of Brown county, Texas, says this berry never fails to pay a hundred dollars per acre for his local market, but of course, in our small western towns, our local markets are limited. 10c each, 75c for 10, \$1.50 for 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

The Rogers Dewberry. The earliest of all known dewberries. Does exceedingly well along the coast. Makes a very rank growth. Prices, same as Austin.

The Chestnut Dewberry. A very dainty berry. Very early and quality fine. Price of plants, 10c each, 10 for \$1.00.

Burbank's Thornless Blackberry. The vines of these are just as smooth as a sweet potato vine. They will grow up in mounds about four feet high, but trail on the ground the first year. Will make a pretty arbor and if irrigated will bear big crops of berries that get ripe in August. The blooms are blue. Price of plants, 25c each.

Austin Thornless Dewberry. While the strain of the Austin I have been selling for years has very few thorns, this one is absolutely thornless. The

plants grow about like the common Austin, but you do not need gloves to pick them. Gets ripe the same time as the old Austin. Price of plants 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

Lawton. A well known berry that has been in cultivation many years. Plants upright, often grow five feet high, Berries large round, easily picked. Late. Price same as McDonald.

STRAWBERRIES

These cannot be grown much west of Fort Worth without irrigation. I offer 3 kinds. Klondike and Lady Thompson are the best of all spring bearers for this country. The Superb Everbearing is the best everbearer I have found.

Prices on Strawberry plants:

Klondike and Lady Thompson, 10c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Everbearing, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.50 per hundred, or \$10.00 per 1,000.

VINES

Honeysuckle, Red and Yellow. A beautiful, well known vine. Loved by everyone. 50c each.



BLUE WISTERIA

Clematis. A rather rare vine. Bears just simply a mound of white flowers. Something beautiful. 50c each.

Blue Wisteria. The vines of this plant grow very fast in the hardest, dryest places. Fine for covering a wall. Bloom all summer, large clusters of blue flowers. Some sell the plants at \$1 each, but I have the finest lot of plants in the whole country, and the price is 25c each.

Kudza Vine. I do not doubt that our strain of this vine is the most wonderful, fast growing plant in the world. If planted on good soil it

will cover a dwelling in a single season. It is useful as well as ornamental. Stock like to eat the vines and if planted along a terrace the terrace will never break. Will stop up any kind of a ditch. Every farmer should have a start of this plant. Something of the nature of a bean vine and will enrich the soil. Be sure you include a plant or two of this in your order. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Dorothy Perkins Rose. I am often asked what will cover up an old fence and make a pretty hedge. This rose will do it and will, if planted in rows about six feet apart make you as pretty hedge as you ever saw in your life. The plants are healthy, and grow in the hardest soil. I will sell you plants cheap, and they are certainly worth planting. I have the pink and white; however, I prefer the pink. 20c each, \$1.50 for 10.

ROSES

Prices on 2-year-old plants, 50c each, \$4.50 for 10.

Madame Butterfly. A free grower and bloomer, makes lots of limbs and every limb a rose. An excellent yellow shading to red at the base.

Alexander Hill Gray. A very large yellow rose, similar to the Marechal Neil in color, long pointed buds; a hardy bush; lots of blooms.

Cornelia Cook. A fast growing insect-resisting bush, free bloomer; color creamy white, tinged with pink.

Perle des Jardins. A very thrifty rose; a favorite for cut flowers, as it grows on long stems. One of the hardiest yellow roses.

Frances Krueger. This is another favorite yellow rose; will stand extreme temperatures. Hardier than most tea roses. Flowers large and double; a dark coppery yellow.

Etoile de Lyon. This is a rich yellow; a vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

Lady Hillingdon. A large deep yellow rose with long pointed buds on long stems. It gets darker the longer it is open instead of fading like many other light roses.

Sun Burst. Fast becoming the favorite of all yellow roses, so much more vigorous than the Marechal Neil and some others; a free bloomer. Buds are a real dark coppery yellow tinge at the base with dark pink. A famous rose for all.

Columbia. A fine bush rose; grows fast and very hardy. Flowers are medium; a bright red, free bloomer.

Helen Gou'd. An old favorite. Should be in everybody's rose garden. One of the fastest growing, hardiest of all roses. The flowers are very double and large, of a beautiful crimson red.

American Beauty. Another old favorite; a very hardy rose; will grow most anywhere with as little attention as any rose. Flowers come on unusually long stems, makes it fine for cutting. Color a rich crimson shaded at the base.

Grus en Tiplitz. A tall growing, vigorous rose, one of the very best red roses of a dark rich velvety red. Not very double. It has an unusual shape; very attractive rose. Grows most anywhere.

Metcord. A free bloomer and very hardy grower. An old favorite; a dark velvet rose.

Frances Scott Key. A very double red rose; very showy when massed together.

Etoile de France. A red rose, very hardy and wonderful bloomer. Another old favorite.

La France. One of the most popular roses grown. A large rich pink rose, a strong bush, makes long stems and very beautiful buds.

Pink Radiance. An excellent flower for cutting, as it grows on long stems and will stay fresh. A beautiful rose, pink.

Paul Neyron. A great favorite with everyone. Extra large roses, long pointed buds. A real rose; strong bush, very hardy.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A strong, sturdy grower, free bloomer, one of the most popular white roses. Color: delicate creamy white, double; very pleasing.

The Bride. Another old favorite among all rose growers. Color: white, sometimes a delicate shade of pink at the edge.

Baby Doll. A wonderful little rose, blooms in clusters, a creamy white with a shade of pink. Lovely in the buds, blooms all summer.

Crimson Baby Rambler. A non-climbing rose, blooms a large cluster on a stem; a crimson baby rose. Comes as near blooming from spring till late freeze as any rose known.

White Baby Rambler. Just like the Crimson Rambler except in color. A dainty white rose. A so-called rambler, but does not climb.

Silver Moon. A very large white rose, not very double with yellow stamens in the center. A hardy bush. Blooms in June.

Cherokee. An unusual rose, blooms in large clusters; a light red rose, resembles the wild rose of the old states, as it is single, having but one row of petals. Make the prettiest bouquet of any and as pretty as any. Blooms in May and first of June.

A'lthea. A well known old shrub sometimes called Rose of Sharon. 35c each.

Crepe Myrtle. We have only red and pink of this beautiful shrub. 35c each.

Pomegranate. A shrub that has been known for thousands of years. Mentioned by King Solomon. Bears large, red flowers and an edible fruit. Ornamental and stands the hottest weather and grows in the hardest soil. 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

Spirea Van Houtte. Also known as Bridle Wreath. Bears a mound of white flowers in early spring. Makes a good hedge or is fine to plant next to a building. Always used in landscape gardening. 25c each, 10 for \$2.00.

Tamarix. Another shrub or tree that stands drouth. Makes a fine shade if pruned right, on the hardest land. Pink blooms. 25c each.

Bush Honeysuckle. A small ornamental tree. 35c each.

Vitex. A small shrub or tree that is constantly covered with small blooms during the hottest weather. Also called mint tree. The bees like them and they are worth planting to the bee men. 25c each.

Mallow Marvels. These bloom all summer. Large single flowers. Some of them large as a sucer. Grow from the roots. 25c each.

Gladiola. Fast becoming a favorite with all flower lovers, as it is so easliy grown and requires so little care. If you will plant a few bulbs as early in the spring as the weather permits and in a few weeks plant more and so on as late as the last of May or June you can have the prettiest cut flowers you ever grew. They are excellent for cutting as they can be kept a week or two after cut. We have these in all colors from white and yellow and all shades of pink and red to the darkest purple, some of them so dark they look black in the bud. You will never regret the money you spend for Gladiola as they will repay you again and again with their beautiful bright face. 3 strong bulbs for 25c.



Tube Roses. An old time flower; should be in everybody's yard. Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. We have the double and single. Almost equal to the Cape Jasamine in fragrance. Three strong bulbs for 25c.

Cannas. I have three of the prettiest cannas I ever saw. I paid a big fancy price for them three years ago, but I have forgotten the names. They are the tall-growing kinds. Light yellow, bright red, and varigated yellow and red. Price of plants, ten cents each, or three for 25c.

Sage. Just the old-fashioned sage like we always had in the gardens fifty years ago and made tea from. To my way of thinking a very beautiful and interesting plant. Used for flavoring sausage, etc. Plants, 15c each.

HEDGE PLANTS

Box Wood. A favorite hedge plant in many places. Can be sheared any form. Grows slowly. I have only small plants at 15c each, any amount.

California Privet. Almost too well known to need description. Has bright shining green leaves. Grows into a very beautiful hedge. Or a single plant out on the lawn is very beautiful. One to three foot plants, each 15c, 10 for \$1.00 or \$8.00 per 100.

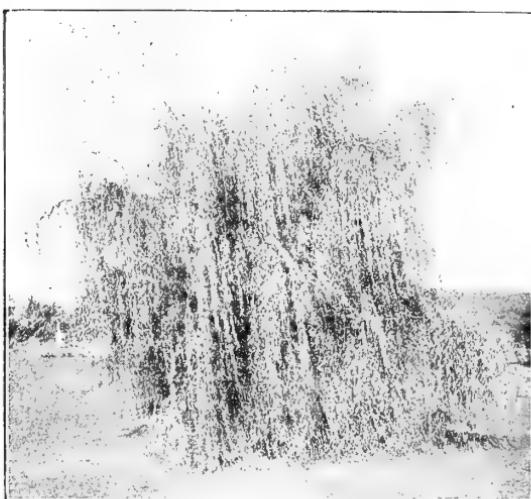
Amoor River Privet. Small leaves, very dense. Is growing in popularity. A fine hedge; plants same price as California.

Hirtu Japan Figs for Hedges. If these can be planted two or three feet apart and kept well watered they will make the prettiest of all hedges and bear very abundantly of delicious figs. Thus paying for the work of watering the hedge. 50c each, \$4 per 10, or \$35 per 100.

Abelia Grandiflora. A small growing shrub with glistening green leaves. Bears pink flowers that are very fragrant. No finer plant can be found to plant around the foundations of a house or just one plant alone is a thing of beauty. Very fragrant. Makes a nice hedge. Price 30c each, or \$2.50 for 10.

SHADE TREES

Only the smallest size shades can be sent by mail.



WEEPING WILLOW

Weeping Willows. A well known weeping tree. Nice to plant in back yards or anywhere you want a tree. Regarded by some as very beautiful. 2 to 3 foot trees 25c each, 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.

Sycamores. 2 to 3 foot trees 35c, 3 to 4 foot, 50c, 4 to 5 foot, 75c.

Wild Persimmon. Stands drouth, a fine shade tree. 1 to 2 foot trees 25c each, 3 to 4 foot, 35c each, 4 to 5 foot trees 50c each. Very large trees, 7 feet high and over, \$1.00 each.

Umbrella China. One of the greatest shade trees for the South. Grows in any kind of soil and not affected by any disease. Do not try to transplant large trees. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each.



LOMBARDY POPLARS

Lombardy Poplars. A tall growing tree of the cottonwood family. Stands the hardest sand storms and adds grandeur to any landscape. They

look good in the yard and are fine street trees. 3 or 4 foot trees 35c each, 10 for \$2.50; 4 to 5 foot size trees 50c each or ten for \$3.50.

Black Locust. Grows well in West Texas. Same price as Poplars.

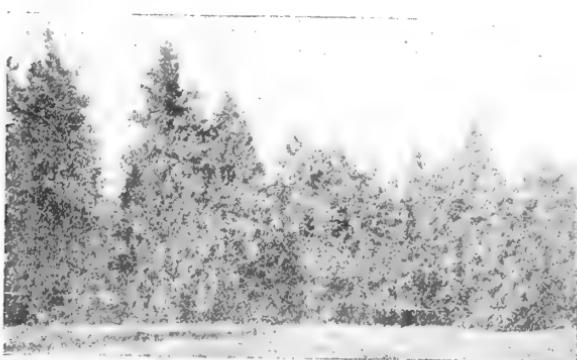
EVERGREENS

Cedar of Lebanon. Noted because it came from the Holy Land. It is said that there are now only a few of these cedars left in that country. Small plants \$1.00 each.



CEDRUS DEODORA

Pines. I have a pine that seems to be very hardy and will grow in reasonably dry land; will grow most anywhere any other shrub will grow. I recommend this for West Texas or anywhere that you want to have a pine in your yard. Young trees well rooted, about one foot high, 35c each.



RED CEDAR

Chinese Arborvitae. This cedar can be grown, if kept pruned, into a tall tree. Small plants 25c each, 1 to 2 foot, 75c each.

Cedrus Deodora. If you have ever been out in the Rocky Mountains you have surely seen the blue spruce and wished for one. I have never gotten one of them to grow in our dry hot country, but I have found a plant that is really prettier and grows after once started in the driest places. The Cedrus Deodora grows thirty or forty feet tall, light green, perfect pyramid. If you get one of these started in your yard it will be admired by every one. The finest of all evergreens. One or two foot plants, \$2 each. We take great care in packing these. Do not let the roots get dry.

Arizona Cypress. Grows like a weed and stands the hottest weather. One of the most beautiful of all evergreens. Good for a cemetery. Six to twelve inch plants, 50c each.

Red Cedar. Well known evergreen that grows up in cone shape. Very hardy, will grow most anywhere. Fine for back yard or wind break. A beauty on a lawn. Plants about one foot high, 50c each.

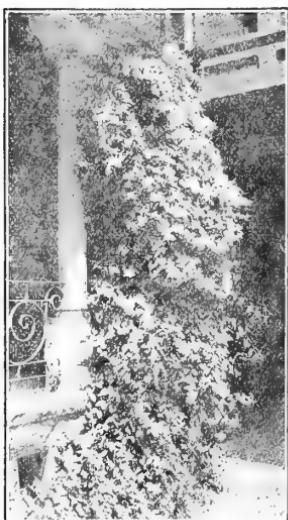
Rose Dale Arborvitae. A light green arborvitae. Takes the pyramid al shape. Very beautiful in early spring. Easy to transplant if the roots do not get dry. Price, six inch plants, 35c, one foot plants, 75c each.

FRESH FRUIT IN SEASON

During the summer we can fill orders for peaches, plums, grapes, persimmons, pears, apples and crab apples. Write for prices.

AMERICAN HONEY PERSIMMON SEED

Several years ago a man in Illinois sent me some seed of what he said was the finest wild persimmon in the world. These are large, very sweet, stand drouth and make a fine, fast growing tree. Some of the trees will have leaves nearly as large as the Magnolia leaves. Very ornamental. A tree of this will not bear alone. The persimmons are liked by pigs, chickens, and to tell you the truth, you will have a hankering to visit the trees. They begin to get ripe the first of September and continue all the fall. Plant them any time during the winter, about three inches deep. These persimmons are so much better than the old wild persimmon that you can sell them on the market. The seed are sure to grow. Plant them around the house or in the field for shade, for the chickens, for the children, for the wife and the boss. In a few years you will say that you never invested fifteen cents better in your life. Packet 50 seed for 15c.



The printer forgot where to put this picture of a Honeysuckle Vine, but be sure and remember to order one.

CHINESE DATE OR JUJUBE

Makes a tall growing tree with light green leaves. Fine for shade and bears very abundantly of brown fruits about the size of the little finger. Will make more chicken and hog feed than any other tree. Is interesting and a profitable tree to plant. 50c each.

OKRA SEED

It is peculiar but true that okra seed are the most difficult to get true to name. For several years I have been ordering White Velvet Okra, but only recently got the seed true to name. As a vegetable okra is one of the best crops a market grower can produce, and the genuine White Velvet will make twice as much as any other kind. I have saved several bushels of seed from my market garden, and can offer market gardeners genuine White Velvet. This okra is very early, and the pods stay tender for quite a while. If you are going to plant okra it will pay you to get the genuine White Velvet. Price of seed: Small packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 75 cents.

OLD FASHIONED CORNFIELD BEANS

Years ago we raised a bean here in this country that made more to the acre than any other bean. I had lost seed of them until a few years ago I sent to a man in Georgia and got some of the same seed. These are vine beans, but will make allright without stakes. They bear immense crops of the finest of all beans—large, meaty fellows, that bring the highest market price. Why raise poor beans when you can raise this one? Be sure and get a start this year. Beats the Pinto bean. Price per ounce, 15 cents; per pound, 50 cents, postpaid.

WHERE BERRIES AND FRUIT TREES WILL DO WELL

Every year I get letters from people asking, "Do I reckon berries will do well with them?" They say that "no one raises them in their country." I wish to state that the blackberry will grow well on most any kind of good oat, corn or cotton land. If no one raises berries where you live, this is a good reason why you ought to give them a trial. An old man once gave me this advise: He said, "Joe, don't never waste your time trying to figure out why a black hen lays a white egg, but get the egg." The thing to do is to give them a trial. Get the egg before the other fellow finds the nest.

Thirty-five years ago Capt. J. R. Ellis, our pioneer apple grower of this country decided to grow apples. He ordered several hundred trees and set them out. His neighbors thought it was funny for a man to be trying to grow apples this far south. But when Mr. Ellis' apple orchard got to bearing people went twenty miles to see it and buy apples from Mr. Ellis. Capt. Ellis has made a fortune from his orchard. He got the eggs before the other fellow even found the nest.

Not only this, but Capt. Ellis has come very near finding the fountain of youth; for he is one of the youngest old men I ever saw. He can do as much work as any young man. Fruit growing is his hobby, and he has no time to think of growing old.

Men who have such pleasant hobbies as growing fine fruit do not get old as fast as men who have nothing to do but count their money and whittle goods boxes.

I like to visit Mr. Ellis and his orchard. Though he has a thousand, he knows the name of every tree by the color of its bark. He can tell you when each tree was set, its record, and whether it bears paying crops or not.

Great things are made up of many small things. Even the mighty clouds that pass over the earth are made up of many drops of rain. When you start to market if you load your wagon with many small things, all taken together may some day amount to enough to buy a farm or an automobile. A few gallons of blackberries; a bushel or two of apples or pears, a few plums, taken to town when you go will pay expenses. If you have no time to plant a berry patch let your wife plant one. Maybe when she sells enough berries to buy an auto she will let you ride in it occasionally.

Eat Fruit! Lock the medicine closet and lose the key. A dime's worth of good, ripe Japanese persimmons is worth a quarter's worth of pills.

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

Glen Rose, Texas, March 14, 1924.

The fruit trees and grape vines came in excellent condition. The root system on trees and grapes far exceeded my expectations. I have never seen any better results of skilful labor than is reflected in the order you filled for me.

I am pleased that we have in Texas, such a man as you are. You are a big asset to our State.

I will send you another order as soon as I receive a reply to my letter about roses and Cape Jasmines.

Is it too late to plant Pomegranate, Crepe Myrtle, and Persimmons?

Sincerely and cordially yours,

WM. E. MUSE.

Mr. Fitzgerald,

Jan. 20, 1924.

Dear Sir: I received my trees last Thursday in excellent condition. I have not had time to write before, but must say that I was extremely pleased with them, and if I should need any more in the future I shall certainly give you the order, also if I hear of anyone wanting good trees I will give them your address.

Thanking you for your promptness and wishing you every success, I remain,

Columbia, S. C., 1225 Assembly St.

Yours truly,

MR. HESLEWOOD.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald,

Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1925.

Fitzgerald's Nursery, Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: The fruit trees arrived in good shape, and many thanks for the two extra ones. I have immediately set them out and as the stock looks so nice and fresh I am sure they will all thrive. You will certainly get my next order and I intend to tell my neighbors.

With best wishes, believe me to remain,
2618 Oak Lawn Ave.

Yours very truly,
ED N. H.

J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

Georgia.

Dear Sir: Shipment of plum trees on plum stocks, and Eureka Persimmon came through by parcel post in good condition and are very much pleased with both varieties, have good roots and generally good quality and they certainly ought to make good thrifty trees with any kind of care and attention. Wish to ask you to ship us two of the apricot trees that you say will bear any place. We have planted all cultivated varieties and they grow up and make nice trees but never make many fruit buds and never set any fruit.

We will need quite a lot of nursery stock for next year and will place our order later in the season when we find exactly what we need.

Again thanking you for good service and nice nursery stock.

Yours very truly,
WARM SPRINGS FRUIT CO.

Mr. Fitzgerald,

Dear Sir. I received the trees by parcel post all o. k. on Feb. 27. I wrote you a card that day, as I had decided you maybe hadn't received my order. These were the best packed trees I ever saw shipped. I thank you very much for sending me the extra trees and I perhaps will be sure to send to you for some more trees next year. I intend to keep adding to my orchard if I can have any success at all. Mr. Tompkins is the only man in here selling fruit. He sold about \$125.00 per month for quite a bit last summer and fall. Orchards die out here so bad. Hope to see more of your articles in the Dallas News on fruit growing. Please find the 20c within for postage.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. W. UMBERSON.

Fitzgerald's Nursery, Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: This is to thank you for the fine trees you sent me. Each order has come through in excellent shape. Many thanks for the extra ones you sent. I never got so much nursery stock for the money before.

Yours truly,

H. R. NAYLOR.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: The trees and berries came o. k. They were in good condition and were the best rooted plants I have ever seen. Will in all probability give

you a good order next year as I contemplate setting an orchard on my farm
and can't do so this year for several reasons. Yours, etc.,
T. H. McGREGOR.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: You see I am now in Arkansas. I am planting my grape vines
this week. They are the finest I ever saw. Don't you know I will be pleased
when the luscious fruit begins to hang on them. I am sorry I do not have
more. Yes, you must raise lots of them for I am setting my pegs for 2,000
more next season. When my vines get in good bearing you may expect
orders for more for my little beginning is already attracting public attention.
My success will surely make you more sales.

Let me hear from you at your convenience. Yours truly,
J. T. WALKER.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed 17 cents in stamps to cover postage on
fruit trees.

I wish to state that the order reached me in good condition and I was well
pleased. You grow an excellent root system which is essential in getting a
tree to grow off quock and healthy. I too, can assure any one that your trees
are economically priced considering quality. Allow me to thank you for
extras which was appreciated. Any future orders in the fruit line will be
Fitzgerald's Nursery.

Yours truly,
H. D. WOFFORD.

I notice you refer to my persimmon tree in your catalogue. We have been
giving them to our friends, but this year my wife sold \$10 worth, although it
only had a half crop.

J. T. HALBERT.

Stephenville, Texas, June 27, 1922.

This is to certify that I have personally visited the persimmon orchard
owned by J. E. Fitzgerald at Fitzgerald's Nursery. The persimmon trees
were loaded with fruit as large as oranges and of the most delicious quality.
The trees would be beautiful as yard trees and the fruit brings the highest
price on the market of all fruits grown in our county. Mr. Fitzgerald is a
pioneer in the persimmon business in this county and it will pay any one to
investigate and plant his Eureka persimmons.

J. J. PATE, County Clerk, Erath County, Texas.

Fitzgerald Nurseries:

Waterford, New York, Dec. 15, 1921.

Dear Sir: Kindly send me one of your catalogues as your nursery has
been recommended by some good people who are using your plants.

JOSEPH BATTE, 23 First St., Waterford, N. Y.

Fitzgerald Nurseries, Stephenville, Texas.

Ga., Oct. 5, 1925.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your latest catalogue of fruit trees and ber-
ries, etc., and oblige.

Yours truly,

J. H. CULLER.

The Eureka Persimmon tree bought from you about 4 years ago is loaded
this year and are fine and are ripening now.

Star Route, Killeen, Texas, Jan. 30, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, R. F. D., No. 5,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: Herewith I enclose 20c for which send me 1 Henrietta peach tree. I lack one tree to set my patch. The trees I received from you were the best rooted trees I ever put out. Thanks for your care in taking them up so carefully.

Yours truly,

J. H. A.

Mr. Fitzgerald,

Texas, March 2, 1923.

My Dear Sir: I received my plants from you o. k. They were fine. Many thanks for extras. Am sending you another order for more plants. Please send them as soon as you can.

Respectfully,
MRS. EMMA WEST, Box 182.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

Afton, Texas, July 21, 1923.

Dear Sir: Mr. W. P. Fretwell of this place referred me to you for fruit trees and says that you are absolutely reliable and I can depend on anything you tell me. Now I don't want many trees, but I want good ones, and I want some paper shell pecans. I only have a lot 80x150 and I want to plant as many trees on it as I can with about 30x80 for garden. I have good soil and shallow water and lots of it. Do you think everbearing strawberries will do well here, and when is the best time to put out trees?

Let me hear from you with prices of trees, etc. Respectfully,
E. G. L.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

Coleman, Texas, Route 3, Box 43, March 4, 1923.

Dear Sir: I like very much the way you treated me when I wrote you that my order was 1 apricot short. You sent me two. They are now budding out. That was quite different to the way I was treated by another nursery a few years ago. My order was short 4 trees that I very much wanted. I wrote the man and he replied that he had sent the trees and that was the end of it. It was also the end of my dealings with him. I thank you

A neighbor borrowed my catalogue and sent you a small order.

Very respectfully,
B. S.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 5, 1922.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.
President and Owner Fitzgerald Nurseries.

Dear Sir: The basket (1 bushel) of fine grand persimmons "Eureka" kind came in Monday morning. Cost \$2.50 express to here. Were in fine condition; hard, solid, but now are commencing to get soft. How do they eat with cream? Fine. I have just tried it. There are no seed, only 1, 2, or 4, sometimes the one; extra large one 11 inches around and 10 inches across, weighing one-half and one-eighth pounds. Not so fine flavor, although I am guessing at that. Yes, I had 5 or 10 acres in orchard in Oklahoma. They will do fine, I know. I may possibly order a few trees this fall yet. Will see you later.

Yours truly,
A. D. B.

J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas. Meers, Okla., April 5, 1923.

Dear Sir: Quit your worrying. Although the nursery stock you sent me laid in the express office for several days through the neglect of a neighbor to

bring it out to me, when I got it the stuff was all in mighty fine condition, owing to the thorough manner in which it was packed for shipment. Wish I could say as much for some stock I received from an Arkansas nursery.

Regret that I didn't run across your little catalogue before sending the order to them, as I am so much better pleased with your stock. But if I require any stuff this fall I'll surely order it from you.

Thanks for the extras you were kind enough to put in the package.

Yours truly,

E. McM.

Corpus Christi, Texas, March 1, 1926.

Fitzgerald's Nursery, Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: Enclosed fine 26 cents in stamps which you paid as postage on two shipments of trees. They came in good shape and I am well pleased.

Yours truly, H. R. N., Rt. 2.

Fitzgerald Nurseries,
Stephenville, Texas.

Fabens, Texas, March 12, 1926

Dear Sir: Have been too busy to acknowledge receipt of pecan seedlings. They arrived in nice shape—the best packed nursery stock I have ever received. Thanks.

Yours truly, D. N. R.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald,

Vernon, Texas, Aug. 1, 1926.

Dear Sir: I want to state that the little bill of trees I bought from you several years ago have proved to be the finest bearers of any trees I ever bought. At the same time I bought trees from you I bought what the parties called a demonstration orchard from the North. They have proven worthless. Next time those fellows want any thing demonstrated they will have to get someone to demonstrate it besides me. I paid them two prices for the trees and the two Shiro plum trees I bought from you have paid me more money than the whole orchard of plums and apples I got from them. When I want more trees I will call on you.

Yours truly, R. E. C.

This chapter in my catalogue is "kinder" going to be written at random. I will, however, answer some of the many questions that are asked each year about fruit growing. Lots of kinds of fruit are pistillate, that is, they do not set perfect blooms and the trees will not bear well if just one kind is planted. This also applies to many kinds of berries. As a rule every fourth row of some other kind is good. Even peaches are this way to some extent.

Orchards need good cultivation, you can grow some crop between the rows until the trees need all the room. Cotton is a good crop to grow between the rows for the first three years. Tomatoes and sweet potatoes are very bad on peach trees or any trees on peach roots. These crops have nemetodes and give them to the peach roots. Any crop that you quit cultivating early in the season is bad for an orchard as you do not cultivate the trees when they need it. Drouth often kills lots of trees the first summer after being set. For this reason cultivate well all the summer. If the trees are set a good distance apart a row of blackberries can be set between the tree rows. These will bear two or three good crops and should then be taken out. What about the profit on an orchard. A few years ago before we had cars and trucks you could only haul fruit a few miles. Now we can haul fruit a hundred miles and take seventy-five or eighty bushels at a load. Where we formerly got fifty cents for a bushel of plums we can now haul them to some market and get \$2.50 for a bushel or six times as much. If some good bearing plum like Shiro, America, Gold or Poole's Pride is set the trees the third year will bear a light crop. The fourth year they will at a low estimate make a bushel of plums. From then on an average of two bushels to the tree. If you will let

people know they will come for miles after them in trucks and pay you a good price for them, say \$1.50 per bushel. Of course you will have light crop years. No matter what you are raising the crops will be light some years. But a good crop year you will get five or six hundred dollars per acre and can afford if you have to skip the next crop.

As to distance apart trees should be set. People all disagree about this. You will find trees set all the way from fifteen to fifty feet apart. Twenty feet is a pretty good distance for plums and persimmon. Thirty feet for peaches and apples. Pear trees about twenty-five feet. However, in a family orchard they are usually all set the same distance. Pear trees should be given good cultivation until they get to bloomng, then they should not be cultivated early in the spring. Wait until about the first of June to begin cultivating pear trees. The persimmon should be well cultivated until the trees have been set three years. Then they will do on less cultivation. Some people ask what are they good for. The Japanese persimmon far outclasses the old wild persimmon like grew back in the old states. Some of them get as large as grape fruit. The leaves of the Jap trees are very large. In fact they are a different fruit to the wild persimmon. They outsell all other fruits on the market. The large ones bring ten cents each or better, but I like the small ones like Eureka. These are just right to sell at thirty cents per dozen. They run about sixteen dozen to the bushel. If the trees are over loaded they will often run twenty dozen. The trees begin bearing in about three years after being set, but sometimes will bear the second year.

Plums and peaches often bear the second year, grapes the second year, figs the first year. Crab apples the second year. Apples and pears in from three to five years, owing to kind. Blackberries and dewberries the second year.

We used to sell these berries by the gallon. We now put them in pint boxes and sell them this way. The real early ones bring fifteen or twenty cents per pint. After it gets late and berries get cheap we let the neighbors pick them at fifteen cents per gallon. Berries will make all the way from five hundred to fifteen hundred gallons per acre. The large kinds such as McDonald, Early Wonder and Thornless Austin are easily gathered.

ABOUT GUARANTEEING TREES TO LIVE

Last season I sold a man five hundred trees. When he went to plant them he put a barrel of water in his wagon, then he took the bunches of trees and set them in this barrel of water. He drove along the rows and when he got to where he wanted to set the tree he dug the hole, then he took out the tree and set it. The roots were dripping wet and the dirt stuck to them. Notwithstanding the dry weather he says he did not lose ten trees. I sold another man six hundred trees, he had one of his hands take the trees and drop them along the rows where he aimed to set them. When his hands worked up to a tree they picked it up and set it out. Some of these trees laid in the hot sun and wind for hours. I understand this man is sore because nearly all his trees died. It is a wonder he saved any of them. But this is what I am getting it: the first man has just as much right to ask me to give him five hundred more trees as the last man has to ask me to give him more trees. For this reason I positively will not guarantee any trees I send out to live. I do guarantee them to reach you in as good shape as they were when they were dug out of the nursery. If they do not reach you in good shape notify me in five days and I will send more trees in place of them.

LOCATION

I am located seven miles due east of Dublin or seven miles southwest from Stephenville. If you live west and want to come to the nursery then come to Dublin and ask the way to the little village of Harbin. Leave Harbin on your left or keep the straight road. If you come by Stephenville come down the Alexander road three miles and watch for our signs.

NOTICE

In writing to me be sure and address your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery. My trees are duly inspected every year by the State inspector and see that my inspection tag is on your shipment.

J. E. Fitzgerald wants you to feel as safe in buying your trees from him as you do in doing business with your local banker or merchant. We can refer you to commercial agencies or go to your banker and he can give you the name of any bank or business house in our county. Write to them about us. I know that men have a wide difference of opinion about trees. But I will send you the worth of your money or return all that is paid me.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wind Breaks. Since we have cleared the timber off the wind has a clean sweep at our orchards. On cold nights the wind freezes the fruit and even later the sand blows against the trees so hard that the fruit often looks like hail had hit it. You can plant a row of poplars on the windy side. The sand nor winds do not affect them and they grow up straight and cause you to get a crop of fruit when your neighbor's fruit fails. To enable my customers to plant wind breaks I am growing some cheap Lombardy poplars. These will run two to three feet high when shipped. \$12.50 per hundred, or 10 for \$1.25. Plant these about six feet apart and do not prune them, and they will form a solid wall in a few years, and will protect your field crops as well as fruit.

Asparagus. A dozen plants will supply a family with a very delicious vegetable in the early Spring. It is peculiar that few Texas people know the possibilities of asparagus. Yet it will grow to perfection anywhere in Texas. Easy to plant and easy to cultivate. Just plow out a list and set the plants in the bottom of it. Cover with two or three inches of dirt. As the plants grow rake more dirt on them or if you have barn lot manure put on a lot of that. I have Washington and Palmetto varieties. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$10 per thousand.

Hicks Mulberries. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each.

Tree Pruners. Two handled for cutting rather large limbs. The best pruner you ever saw. Satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.50 each, postpaid.

Small pruners for grapes, etc. Don't tire hands. Light, but very satisfactory, \$2.50 per pair, postpaid. Don't compare these with the cheap pruners you get at the stores.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING TOOLS

I have been looking for years for a good knife to use in my own grafting. At last I have found it. It has one blade, makes a fine pocket knife and can not be beat for grafting. I also use it to some extent for budding. Price of knife, postpaid, 50c.

Pecan Budding Tool. You can make these out of safety razor blades. A bright boy can make one in a few minutes. It would take too much space to tell you how to make one, but if you do not know we will make you one for 50c. Then you can make others.

RAFFIA for tying buds, vegetables, etc., 50c per pound, postpaid.

Blackeyed Peas. This pea grown in Texas bears much quicker than those usually bought from the grocer. Pound, postpaid, 30c; ten pounds, postpaid, \$1.75. By express, not postpaid, 12 cents per pound.

Whippoorwill and Clay Peas. Same price as Blackeys.

For the benefit of those who want books on the subject of fruit growing we are getting up the list of books shown below. If you want one of these books kindly send us the order and it will be duly mailed direct to you by the publisher and will cost you the price shown.

GRAPES

Foundation of American Grape Culture. T. V. Munson. 250 7x10 pages. Illustrated.	\$3.00
Manual of American Growing. U. P. Hedrick. Extra fine on grapes.	\$3.25
Grape Culturist. A. S. Fuller. 282 pages.	\$2.00
American Grape Growing and Wine-Making. Geo. Husmann. 270 pages.	\$2.00

SMALL FRUITS

Bush Fruits. F. W. Card. On berries, currants, gooseberries, etc.	\$3.00
Productive Small Fruit Culture. F. C. Sears. 368 pages.	\$2.50
Small Fruit Culturist. A. S. Puller. 298 pages.	\$1.75
Making a Garden of Small Fruits. F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated.	\$0.75
The Book of the Strawberry. Edwin Becket. Also other berries.	\$1.25
Strawberry Culturist. A. S. Fuller.	\$0.40
Strawberry Growing. S. W. Fletcher.	\$2.50

GENERAL FRUITS

American Fruits. Samuel Fraser.	\$4.75
American Fruit Culturist. J. J. Thomas. 800 illustrations, 756 pages.	\$3.50
Beginner's Guide to Fruit Growing. F. A. Waugh. 120 pages.	\$1.25
Successful Fruit Culture. S. T. Maynard. Illustrated. 274 pages.	\$1.75
Fruit Harvesting, Sorting, Marketing. F. A. Waugh. 232 pages.	\$1.75
The Fruit Garden. P. Marry. Invaluable to all Fruit Growers. 516 pages.	\$2.25
The Home Fruit Grower. M. G. Kains. Heavily illustrated. Cloth.	\$1.50
Fruit Growing in Arid Regions. Paddock and Whipple.	\$2.60
Popular Fruit Growing. S. G. Green. 300 pages.	\$1.50
Principles of Fruit Growing. L. H. Bailey. Up-to-date Revision.	\$2.50
Modern Fruit Marketing. B. S. Brown. 304 pages.	\$1.75
Making Horticulture Pay. M. G. Kains. 288 pages.	\$1.75

Productive Orcharding. F. C. Sears. 316 pages.	\$2.50
Systemic Pomology. F. A. Waugh. 288 pages	\$1.75

FARMING

How Crops Grow. 416 pages. S. W. Johnson. Structure, composition and life of plant.	\$2.00
Dry Farming. Its Principles and Practice. 32 full page illustrations. Wm. McDonald.	\$2.00
Farm Horticulture. 354 pages, illustrated, 144 engravings. Geo. W. Hood.	\$2.75

PRUNING—PROPAGATION

The Tree Pruner. Samuel Wood.	\$1.00
Principles of Plant Culture. E. S. Goff.	\$2.00
Propagation and Pruning of Hardy Trees. J. C. Newsham.	\$3.00
Pruning Manual. L. H. Bailey.	\$2.50
Principles and Practice of Pruning. M. G. Kains.	\$2.50

SHRUBS AND ORNAMENTALS

How to Make a Flower Garden. Many Experts. Illustrated.	\$2.50
Let's Make a Flower Garden. Hanna Rion.	\$2.00
Evergreens and How to Grow Them. C. S. Harrison.	\$0.75
Farm and Garden Rule Book. L. H. Bailey.	\$3.25

Home Floriculture. E. E. Rexford.	\$1.75
Practical Floriculture. Peter Henderson. 325 pages.	\$2.00
Shrubs of the United States. A. C. Apgar. Profusely illustrated.	\$1.75
The Book of Shrubs. George Gordon.	\$1.25

ROSES

The Amateur's Rose Book. Julius Hoffman. Illustrated in color.	\$3.00
Commercial Rose Culture. Eber Holmes. Heavily illustrated.	\$1.75
Rose Growing for Amateurs. H. H. Thomas.	\$0.75
Practical Outdoor Rose Growing. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr. 104 plates in color, 47 in black and white. DeLux Edition.	\$7.50
New Garden Edition, having 15 plates in color.	\$3.00



BABIES LIKE TO GATHER EUREKA PERSIMMONS

